WOMAN'S WORLD.

R intended that these columns shall record reman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness. reflect opinion respecting women, and voice the riews and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and strengthen women in every worthy effort, aid them in solving the problem of self-support, protect them through knowledge of forms of business and law repire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman, need ennoble the home, the race, the Nation,

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother. se home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanaropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From all sections of this world, erief reperts of individual and organized work, news items, thoughts. suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENCE M. ADKINSON. 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The health of women graduates will be considered by Col. Carroll Wright in the forthcoming report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of labor. Complete re-turns have been received from 700 alumnae regarding their health before entering college, during the college term and since grad-

The American Historical Association has elected Mrs. May Wright Sewall to membersbip, an action which reflects credit noon the Society as well as confers honor upon an Indiana woman. To women it is twice gratifying as evidence of the high attainments of one of their sex and of the recognition of women by men as co-laborers.

An inquitous practice has just been dis-covered in San Francisco which should recrive some attention from Women's Foreign Missionary Societies. It is asserted on good authority that white mothers have been givine and selling their illegitimate girl babies to Chinese speculators who ship them to China where they are kept until twelve years old and then sold to rich Chinamen for large sams.

At the Southern Chatauqua Assembly, which will open on next Tuesday at Lake de Funiak, Fia., Professor Emma P. Ewing, so widely known as President of both the Chicage and Chatauqua Cooking Schools, and Professor of Domestic Economy in the first class school of cookery. Miss Sue M. Birch, whose art work is a feature of Chantauqua, assisted by several excellent artists, will have charge of the art school.

The annual meeting of the Western Association of Collegiate Alumnae was held at Unicago, Jan, 31st. This association is composed of women graduates of the following thirteen colleges: Oberlin, Cornell, Vassar, Michigan, Wisconsin, Boston, Smith, Wellesley, Institute of Technology, Wesleyan, Syracuse, Kansas, and Northwestern. A most interesting and eventful session was held. It was decided that the association should send a memorial to Johns Hopkins University, asking that its advantages for advanced and first graduate study be opened to well-prepared women students. It was also resolved that a petition should be sent to the Legislature of Illinois asking that a reform school for giris should be established. The association decided that its topics for study during the coming year should be: "Higher and Industrial Education." "Re formatory Education," "Art Study," "Co-

The meeting of the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society on last Monday was one of peculiar interest. It was in the nature of an experience meeting, only that very little personal experience was related. A num-ber of ladies gave their individual reasons for wanting to vote. The general expression indicated careful study of the political position of women, earnest thought and broad views. There was no arraignment of the syrent man, no rehersing of personal griev-ances, and very little was said about how the ballot would be used by women. Women are coming to regard the ballot as something more than an agency to carry specified measures, and to see that no one has a right to question what they will do with it. The chief and strongest reasons why women want the ballot as expressed by this representative assemblage of refined and intelligent ladies, of whom many are prominent in social and

philanthropic circles, are: First, because it belongs to them, as the means through which the inherent right of re'f government is exercised, and also by virtue of the spirit and fundamental principles of our republican institutions.
Second, Because men and women repre-

sent a duality of forces distinct and differ ent, two forces whose union throughout all nature and all civilization are essential to

Third. Because women need the ballot as a means of protection, education and growth. Isasmuch as political privileges, responsibility and and power have given the average | ings of Fiorence Nightingale's School, con-American man a finer, higher development than that possessed by the average man of any other nation, it is held that the same privileges, responsibility and power would develop a stronger, broader type of

About the time that the palatial convent called Stewart's Hotel for Business and are and could not appreciate its advantages. Sarah H. Leggett opened a boarding house for business women at No. 61 Chuton Place,

New York. A report or what has been accomplished during the term of six years from May 1, 1878 to May 1, 1884, through this experiment has been published by Mrs. Leggett, and merits the attention of those interested in the | height and size and possess a good common welfare of the unprotected women workers | school education.

Her nouse accommodated thirty boarders, who were charged \$4 a week, which included all the privileges of the house. The house was filled at once, and at the expiration of a year it was considered expedient to remove to No. 60 Clinton place, a thirty-seven-room house; then the prices were graded from \$3.76 to \$4.50 per week, according to location in the school and subject themselves of rooms, and a slightly greater charge for to the rules of the school and of the hospital single rooms. Transient boarder are now also accommodated at very low rates. All school. For the first year a monthly allowc'asses of workingwomen, except domestics. ance of \$8, and for the second \$12. is given are received. References are required, and in our school. Room, board and washing no restraints further than those necessary in are furnished without charge, and in illness a well-regulated household are imposed. No medical attention will be furnished by the religious services are held, and in principle school. They are required to wear a the house is strictly unsectarian.

With reference to the barmony among the inmates of her house, Mrs Leggett bears testimony that it is a surprise to her that so large s family should live so intimately and so pleasantly. She says: 'In justice to my carders I must attribute this consideration for each other not so much to my discouragement at all times of the voice of gossip and discord as to the character of the worktestify too strongly to their many noble at-tributes; to their heavic patience, to their virtue in face of the greatest constant exposnre to temptation, and to their hopeful en-durance of labor, solitude and trials of which their more fortunate sisters can form no true

ing the revenues of the house has rendered | head and ears need constant attention to | traits. Another pupil, Mrs. Charles Bishop, | women; their new opportunities and new | possess. A majolice dish or jug, bread plate, it self-sustaining. The first two years were attended with considerable loss as was the year 1884. The other years show a small profit, which, after deducting the losses of where there is pressure, should be rubbed of the North, the suffrage pioneer made the while the gay Russian bowls in red and gold the North, the suffrage pioneer made the way wide and easy for the temperance able piece of work.

In Mrs. Ferry's studio several excellent workers, so in the South the W. C. T. U. has Fashionable outlery is as handsome in its profit, which, after deducting the tosses of | where there is pressure, should be rubbed other years, leaves an average annual gain | with something to harden the surface, as a

The financial statement, however, shows that the rent of the house amounts to \$1,675 per year, and it will be readily seen that if possessed of sufficient capital to purchase a house, the enterprise would become under

her management rather more profitable.

No appeal is made in Mrs. Leggett's report for aid, but having given so so freely of her service to demonstrate the need and practiof her noble work.

opened in San Francisco by the Girls' Union.

The Call of that city says The house contains about twenty rooms, but as the resident director, Mrs. Kinney, expressed it, "they brood more than they roof," as a great many women who lodge elsewhere take their meals at the Union. As the directors bave no wish to make money, but merely to cover expenses, they are able to fornish rooms and board at much lower rates than any second-class hotel. The prices range from fifteen to twenty dollars a every day after they are one month old. month, the latter being the very highest de- the weather is very cold they should be pro-

use of the parlors and library. Once a month a reception is given, which all the directors mace a point of attending. that they make the acquaintance of the inmates and assist them by advice and counsel, or, by discovering their capabilities, use their influence in finding them employment. These receptions are as informal as possible. There is little music, a little reading, a good usually give it delight, deal of conversation, and light refreshments. They must be very interesting, too, for the Home has neither creed nor nationality, and | cries are preceded by a pre nonitory grunt, every resident seems to have a different em-

type writer, a telegraph operator, a governess, a short-hand writer, three trained nurses, | companied with diplomas from medical colleges in traction of features and limbs. Rhode Island, Cleveland and Chicago. a pa'n may be in paroxysms. The dressmaker and a cutter and fitter. With crv will last while there is pain. such a diversity of talent, one can imagine | When the nurse is convinced there is pain what bright evenings they could spend to she must try to find in which of the three gether, as each could contribute so many great cavities of the body the pain is located. original ideas or pleasant memories of their previous life. If they wish to go to theater, nied by wriggling of the body, drawing up lecture or concert in the evening, two or of the legs and clinching of the fists. If in Iowa Agricultural College, will conduct a three go together, so they are quite inde- the chest, and the lungs and air passages are pendent of escort, and are able to enjoy a | inflamed, the cry is at the time of coughing great many amusements which they could not secure if they were living alone in board. | diseased brain, the child gives one sharp,

Of course the residents are constantly loud with pain in their ear. Hot danuel changing. They find employment in the held to the ear may ease this. Do not use a country sometimes, and sometimes prefer to | poultice, and do not drop anything into the live nearer their work in the city, though ear without the doctor's order, and not into when they have once boarded at the Union the eye. they generally like to go there for lunch or homelike than restaurant life. When they are out of employment they go directly back, and if they are out of money as well, no charge is made for the room, and a temporary loan is advanced, which they repay when they are able Sometimes there are five or six waiting in this way for work, and, in consequence of this it is proposed to open an industrial department, where orders will be received for embroidery, under-

clothing, etc. The spirit of the Union is to give every bread-winning and aspiring girl, whatever the line of her honest endeavor, the protection and friendly interest that her case requires; and also to place patrons of skilled and domestic industries in the way of supply with the best self-supporting classes of our sex; to make every Christian effort in behalf of the young girls of this city, and by tiding them over times of enforced idleness and pure womanhood."

Training Nurses. The following paper prepared by Miss Travers, late Superintendent of the Indianapolis Training School for Nurses was read by her successor, Miss Hunt, at the meeting of the Marion County Agricultural Society,

Good nursing is as indispensable in illness as proper medical attention. Good nursing means intelligent work. A knowledge of the best methods of caring for the patient.

This intelligence can only be obtained by proper instruction and practical experience at the bedside. And this instruction the training school gives. The knowedge of a trained nurse is the result of a two years' study undercompetent teachers and constant

The first training school in this country was established in 1873, in connection with Bellevue Hospital New York. A committee from the State Charities Aid Society, was sent to London, England to study the worknected with St. Thomas Hespital.

They secured a trained nurse Sister Helen. (of an Episcopal sisterhood). She came to Bellevue and stayed until the school was fully established.

The first class gradua ed but six. The school now consists of sixty-four pupil nurses, Working Women was declared a fa lura, be- and many are waiting for admittance. Since whom it was designed to benefit would not then have been founded the Boston Training School, the Connecticut Training School but really because its rigorous rules were in- | New York Hospital Training School, Brooksufferable to flesh and blood women, Mrs. | lyn Training School, Mount Sines, Blackwells' Island in New York, schools in Chi cago, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Indianapolis. Every year

one or two are added to the list. The applicants for admission to the training school must be preferably between tweaty-five and thirty years of age, of medium

They must present certificates of good character, cound health and physical capac

ity for the duties of a nurse. After approval they will be received for one month on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged but will receive no other compensation. If they are retained they sign an agreement to remain in the school and subject themselves to the rules of the school and of the hospital uniform of wash material, white cap and

They are instructed in dressing blisters. burns, nicers and wounds, preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, caps, leeches and of minor dressings, management of helpless patients, making their beds, changing their clothing, giving baths in bed. prevention and treatment of bedsore, the best method of friction to body and exsremiingwomen themselves. Indeed, I can not I ties, bandaging, making bandages and lining splints, best method of supplying fresh air and of warming rooms, of certain emergencies and how to treat them, preparation of and serving of food, what food should be given and what not given in certain diseases. As in typhoid fever, and other diseases of conception. To earn a respectable liveli-hood in a crowded metropois, where sick-ness, sin and prejudice are constantly lurk-ing in the shops, in the factories and in the schools, is an achievement of which women the state of the bowels, a milk diet is required. This will be taken up in the stomach, leaving no absorption to take place in intestines, and so giving the already weakened organs rest. They are taught that eggs for a sick person may feel justly proud, and it appeals not so should either be given raw or boiled very much to the pity as to the admiration of soft. Also that a patient suffering with much to the pity as to the admiration of mahind and to a generous public spirit in this city."

Although her house has been full and applicants refused almost daily except during plicants refused almost daily except during the attention of the pity as to the admiration of mahind and to a generous public spirit in this city."

Although her house has been full and applicants refused almost daily except during the attention of the pity as to the admiration of mahind and to a generous public spirit in the cheapest ware, and other ladies are engaged and there is oft. Also that a patient suffering with At Mrs. Ludington's stadio are a number of landscapes nearing completion about transformations of opinion, the develop all their beauty. The forms of the form of Northern facations as inch luxury, the artistic revival is manifest in the cheapest wares, and even earthen jugs and bowle are no lenger ugly. Very chill may be shortened by artificial heat, as hot being the pretity sets may be had quite cheapest. The forms about the form of Northern facations as inch luxury, the artistic revival is manifest in the cheapest wares, and each even earthen jugs and bowle are no lenger ugly. Very chill may be shortened by artificial heat, as hot being the pretity sets may be had quite cheapest. The forms about the form of Northern facations as inch luxury, the artistic revival is manifest in the cheapest wares, and earthen jugs and bowle are no lenger ugly. Very chill may be shortened by artificial heat, as hot being the pretity of the window. Mrs. Ludington's stadio are a number of length of the form of Northern facations are not lenger ugly. Very chill may be shortened by artificial heat, as hot being the pretity ets may be had quite cheapest wares, and the transformations of opinion of the window. Mrs. Ludington's stadio are a number of length of the window. The forms of the literature form of the house of the pretity at the pretity of the pretity at the pretity at the provided and in added to a generous public spirit. The truth

She emphatically learns that sick people do not need company

In ventilating the sick room where it can not be done from an adjoining room, I mean by leaving doors and windows open in Miss Bergen and Miss Young return to their adjoining room, getting air entirely homes at Vinton, Iows, next week, after cability of a place where women workers | changed, closing them and then opening the can find home comforts and refinement, | door into sick room, where this can not be within their means, it is to be hoped that done, cover patient, head and all, open some pailanthropist of means may be moved windows and doors so there will be a good to assist in the continuance and extension | d'aft through the room. The air will be entirely changed in less than a minute; close A home with a similar purpose has been | all. leave patient covered for a short time, I ntil air is warmed. This may be done sev erel times through the day, twice at least. The patient will be more apt to sleep after it is done and natural sleep is what we want in the sickroom.

They also learn that children need pure air, that their sleeping rooms and playing rooms need to be well ventilated and on the sunny side of the house, do not shut the sun out of any living room. That children need out-door exercise, should be taken out mand. This includes all the comforts of a | tected with flannels and kept out but a short home-lights, fires, hot or cold bathing, the time. Children so treated are less susceptible to cold and little disturbances; and re- | city. member the little girl does not require less

exercise than the little boy. They learn to recognize the first sign of liness in children. In very young, a restless night, crying or wakening with a scream may prefer to be quiet and lie in nurses' lap, takes little interest in its toys, which

Much can be learned from the cries of the young child. If the babe is hungry the turning of the head from side to side as if in search of nourishment which failing to The present inmates are a music teacher, a find, it gives vent to the disappointment and grief in crying. The cry of pain is acwith more or less conor after. If in the head, and comes from shrill shriek. Children often cry long and

And in troubles of the brain do not rock dinner, as it is so much more sheltered and the child, if necessary walk the floor with it but do not rock it. When child is feverish, a warm bath carefully given, so it will not be chilled, often relieves it so it will drop

asleep to wake up very much refreshed Do not neglect to give a feverish child. or one who does not ask for it water, a teaspoonful, or less at short intervals, as lips should be kept moist.

Do not give a feverish chilo a solid food without the doctor's permission. Milk is the diet given in small quantity, and at shore intervals. Milk thrown up sometime after it is taken should be cardled, if not, it shows digestion is impared. The gastric jaice acts on it and cardies it in the beginning of di-

with measles, that the lungs and air passages are in danger of inflamation. that drafts of air should be avoided, that the room should be kept at an even temperature and special temptations, save them to a true about 70 F., patient must be kept warm, eyes protected from strong light, and not be allowed to leave the room for several days after they feel entirely weil. In scarlet fever the same general directions

They are taught, in the care of patients

in regard to care against exposure. Ventt lation must not be forgotten, pure air very necessary to dilute the possoned air of the room, which is loaded with germs of the disease.

Any teeling of chill the nurse must guard against, even three or four weeks after the child is first taken sick. The child ought not to leave the house for six weeks. Equal care should be taken of the mild cases, as the dreaded complication dropsy. occurs even more frequently after the mild

Diphtheria needs the same careful nursing Precaution should be used in all three as regards contagion. Especial care should be used in this. The discharge from the nose and throat are loaded with the infectious germs. Old muslin should be used for these discharges, which should be immediately

She is also taught that in diseases of the nervous system, especially of the brain, there is increased susceptibility to light and sound. Therefore the room should be kept quiet and dark. No one should be admitted without the doctor's order excepting nurse

A child should be moved as little as possible, and when necessary very gently. No quick or sudden movement or load voice should be allowed in the room. Try to find out what things disturb the child, and avoid them if possible.

Convulsions are to be feared and may prevented by the above treatment. They learn that great care must be taken in feeding unconscious patients, to rouse them if possible by moistening their lips or speaking to them, before putting anything n their month, and be sure they swallow it before leaving them, as they may choke badly on it if it is left in their mouth. She is taught to carry out the doctor's orders, whether homeopathic, eclectic or old

school. Nothing in their training prevents them from serving the one, as well as the She is impressed with the knowledge that perfect cleanliness, careful diet, out-door sir, cheerful attendants and restful quiet are indispensable in the sick room.

With this knowledge and much more she gree forth as an able assistant to the physician and surgeon, with an honorable profession as well as a lucrative one.

Art Notes.

HER STUDIO. Here is the brush her skillful fingers pressed So daintly but one brief hour a co. And here a gray old turreted chateau That stands upon a windy headland's crest; There a madonna, there a maiden dressed Like prim Priscilla, there a stately beau Before a queenly lady bowing low. And there three downy fledgelings in a nest.

Her magic touch hath power to draw the veil From vanished years, to ope the mystic doors Of fairy-land, to show us nature s heart; We cross the wind-swept seas without a sail, Tread grang cathedral's time-stained marble

Divinciy led by God's hand-maiden, art! -Clinton Scotlard.

INDIANAPOLIS WORK. In our city portrait and decorative painters keep quietly busy at work. Mrs. Ingraham has two portraits on exhibition at Mr. Lieber's; one life size in oil copied from a small, imperfect ferrotype is a successful portrait, the other is a crayon, an exact reproduction from the small photograph from which it is copied. Mrs. Ingraham's crayon portraits are not wrought upon photographs, but enlarged and carefully modeled in free

for portraits in oil colors. Mrs. Leet sent to | object of this article. New Orleans a sample of portrait work in water colors, and other ladies are engaged

prevent bed sores. Legs should be supported | bas just finished a marine landscape, a view | values make them desire new powers; at the

pieces of work have been haished including painting on china by Mrs. H. Schurman, Mrs. N. Hammond, Mrs. Wait and Miss Bettie Jameson; an excellent drawing from the doctor thinks best. If very sick they do the cast by Mrs. Phipps; crayon portraits not need to know what is going on outside and an oil painting "The Witch's daughter" by Miss Mattie Bergen: crayon portraits, a large panel of "Roses de Dijon" in oil, and table scarfs in lustra by Miss Mollie Young. quite a thorough course of art study. Mrs. Ferry has received several new series of very beautiful flower and landscape studies, also fine studies for mineral painting by some of best English and Garman artists, and has just completed several orders to go west. In Miss Ketcham's art school, Miss Nelson has finished an exquisite little water color,

a picture of her old home in Ft. Wayne, Ind., Miss Nelson is an earnest student and is winning success. Miss Mary Robinson has been at work on a charming bit of stilllife-a corner of the school room, which is a symphony in grays and browns. ELSEWHERE.

Rosa Bonbeur has recovered her health and is engaged upon a new work entitled Les Batteurs de Grains.' Misses Dora Wheeler and Rosina Emmett, the American lady artists, are in Paris, ac-

Laura Don has retired from the stage, permanently, as she declares. She will devote herself to artistic pursuits as a palater. Sae

has considerable merit. Mrs. Celia Thaxter receives more orders than she can fill for copies of her poems enriched with water color paintings by her own band upon the margins and blank

A portrait of Dr. Morris the Masonic Post who was recently crowned at a Masonic celebration in New York was on that occasion presented to the order on behalf of the artist Miss Marion Foster. Princess Beatrice's Christmas present to

Prince Henry was a card painted in water colors by herself. The background is of the deepest blue, and around the drawing are | views. designs of elder bushes, Christmas roses, and winter flowers. Two little cupids call attention to Byron's famous lines on love.

Mrs. Caroline Brooks, whose "Sleaping Iolanthe" modelled in butter was one of the wonders of the Centennial, has for some years been pursuing a course of study for the cultivation of her talents for sculpture, and she is now said to be in Washington making sketches for a portrait bust of the late Thurlow Weed.

Bessie Brown, M. D. I was April when she came to town; The birds had come, the bees were swarm Her name, she said, was Doctor Brown; saw at once that she was charming. She took a cottage tinted green,

And on the door, next day, was seen A dainty little shingle. Her bair was like an amber wreath; Her bat was darker, to enhance ! The violet eyes that glowed beneath Were brighter than her keenest lancet The beauties of her glove and gown The sweetest rhyme would fail to utter; Ere she had been a day in town, The town was in a flutter.

Where dewy roses love to mingle:

The gallants viewed her feet and. And swore they never saw such wee things; The go-sips met in purring bands and tore her piecemeal o'er the tea-things. The former drank the Doctor's health With clinking cups, the gay carousers; The latter watched her door by stealth, Just like so many mousers.

Unmindful of the spiteful cronies, And drove her-buggy every day Behind a dashing pair of ponies. Her flower like face so bright she bore. I hoped that time might never wilt her, The way she tripped across the floor was better than a philter. Her patients thronged the village street Her snowy slate was always quite full.

But Doctor Bessle went her way,

Some said her bitters tasted sweet:

And some pronounced her pills delightful, Twas strange - I knew not what it meant-She seemed a nymph from Eldorado; Where'er she came, where'er she went, Grief lost its gloomy shadow. Like all the rest, I, too, grew ill; My aching hears there was no queiling. tremble at my doctor's bill-

And lo! the items still are swelling. The drugs I've drunk you'd weep to hear! They've quite enriched the fair concactor. And I'm a ruined man, I feer, inless - I wed the doctor.

-Samuel Minturn Pecs.

Municipal and Presidential Suffrage. [Henry B. Blackwell in Woman's Journal.] 1) The right of the State Legislatures to give woman suffrage by statute in municipal elections is based on the fact that municipal charters are special acts of legislation conferring on the inhabitants of certain local ties certain powers, and creating certain local offices not named specifically in the State Constitution. They are like railroad charters, manufacturing charters, etc., and have nothing to do with the machinery of the State Government. The limitation of suffrage by the word "male" in the State Constitution applies only to State officers named and created by the State Constitution. Just as a woman holds stock in a railroad or manufacturing corporation has a common-law right to vote on her stock in the choice of officers and control of the corporation, in the absence of legislation to the contrary, to has the Legislature a right to | eries to which I have referred." grant to women who are stockholders in the lown or city holding a special charter, a right to vote in the affairs of that town or city in which they are interested, right of ture has been recognized by the extension of school suffrage to women in twelve States by the Legislatures, notwithstanding the word male restricts the suffrage in each of those States so far as State officers and elections go. It has also been conceded by many special Legislative acts giving women as property owners a right to vote on local questions of interest, as, for instance, in New York State, on the question of establishing water-works, on which women have been empowered to vote and have voted. There is no question as to the right of the Legislature to give women a vote in local 2 The right of the Legislature to give

elections. women suffrage for Presidential electors is outside of and superior to the State Constitution. It is conferred by the United States Constitution (the Supreme law of the land, snything in State Constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding). Article 2, Sec. 1 p. 2, expressly says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the State Legislature may direct, the electors" for President and Vice President. Formerly, in several States, the Legislature appointed the Presidential electors by a vote of both Houses in joint session-not giving the people any vote on the question. It is now customary to delegate the power to the men who vote for the State officers. But this can be rega-

ated or recalled by the Legislatures. A Plea for Patriotic Service. [May Wright Sewall, in the New Erg.]

While there are many sincere advocates of won an suffrage who believe it will only be secured by making it a party issue, this does not seem to me the logical or the idea hand drawing, producing a picture unsurpassed in accuracy, tone and brilliancy.

Her pupils evidence success under her instruction. Mise Sallie Eden and Miss Belle division that one might call sectional or geo-Morgan are obtaining good results in orders | graphical. This brings me to the primary There are many members of the National

Congress who really deem woman suffrage

opened the way for suffragists. The avowed advocates of Woman Suffrage in the South infinence. To enable these leaders to recruit a large following in their respective States, it is only necessary that they have the aid of our organization. This the N. W. S. A. pro-Convention in New Orleans to be followed by meetings in the chief cities of several

Southern States. The date first announced for the New Or leans meeting has been changed. The post-ponement was compelled by the tardy movement of the Exposition. It is desired to probable time. It is not desirable to try to bring many speakers there; but it is intended to furnish suffrage literature for free distribution, in such quantities as will insure

its being generally sown in many States. This will involve considerable expense, and every suffragist plan to carry help into the South is asked cording to the Continental Gazette of that | Both Miss Anthony and Mrs. Spofford may be addressed at the Briggs House, Washington, D. C. Fees and contributions of money are the easiest forms of giving help to this that citizenship would be worth one d llar or five do lars to herself is asked to contribute something toward securing it for herself and others. In doing this work women are engaged in a truly patriotic service. deed bonds of material union between North and South, and he is a patriot who helps to identify the business interests of the two sections, or to show the reciprocal relations which must be maintained for the common benefit of both. Identity of opin ions and ideals is however the stronger spiritual bond and that woman is a patriot who

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Broiling - Condements and Indigestion-Fresh Air-Table Chipa and Linen, necessary; that the mest should be exposed to a clear, quick fire close enough to sear the | made surface without burning, in order to confine all its juices. If it is approached slowly | introduced, and wool garments may be exto a poor fire, or seasoned before it is cooked. it will be comparatively dry and tasteless, as both of these processes are useful only to which contain nearly all the nourishing properties of the meat. To broit a mutton chop nicely, rub the bars of the gridiron smooth and then grease them slightly; lay on the chops and put the gridiron over a hot fire. If the fire is not clear, throw a chops, turning them frequently so that they can not born, until they are done to the required degree. Put them on a hot dish, season them lightly with a little butter, pepper baked petatoes.' W. Mattien Williams in the Papular Science Monthly of January says of

CONDIMENTS, 'cayenne pepper may be selected as a typical example of a condiment properly so called. Mustard is a food and condiment combined; this is the case with some others. Curry powders are mixtures of very potent ! condiments with more or less of farinaceous materials, and sulphur compounds, which, like the oil of mustard, of onions, garlic, etc., value.

that does its work directly upon the inner lining of the stomach, by exciting it to increased and abnormal activity. A dyspeptic may obtain immediate relief by using cayenne pepper. Among the advertised patent medicines is a pill bearing the very ominous name of its compounder, the active constituent of which is cayenne. Great relief and temporary comfort are commonly obtained by using it as a dinner pill. If thus used only as a temporary remedy for an scute and temporary, or exceptional, attack of indigestion, all is well, but the cayenne, whether taken in pilis or dusted over the food or stewed with it in curries or any otherwise, is one of the most cruel of slow poisons when taken habitually. Thousands of poor wretches are crawling miserably toward their graves, the victims of the mu timde of ma'sdies of both body and mind that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its condimental cousins. The usual history of these victims is that they began by overfeeding, took the condi ment to force the stomach to do more than its healthful amount of work, using but a little at first. Then the stomach became tolerant of this little, and demanded more; then more, and more, and more, until at last inflammation, u ceration, torpidity, and finally the death of the digestive powers, accompanied with all that long train of mis-

THE NECESSITY FOR FRESH AIR s apt to be overlooked in cold weather. A bealth authority savs: foul air of crowded and unventilated places. schools, churches, theatres, homes, and especially the bed rooms in which we spend of the number of cubic feet of space in echools, manufactories, etc., necessary for each person. The fact is, that in a large, tight, occupied room, the air is robbed of its ventilation. The heated breath which rises must find exit Fresh air will rush in to take its place. A bed-room window lowered at the top, makes another opening at the centre. These two openings will keep the air fresh and pure. An open chimney is often a good ventilator. Don't forget that oxygen is a necessity of life, and that a plentiful supply of it is a condition of health. Expand your lungs, and make a business of breathing pure air and plenty of it." TABLE SERVICE.

The newest thing in oyster plates is shellshaped, with five places for oysters. instead of the traditional half dozen. There are game sets, fish sets, fruit sets, nut sets, dishes for every viand known to epicures. each with appropriate decoration. Haviland's china, which is quite handsome enough for most people, shows some charming new designs, among them the revival of the bread bands of color framed in gilt, but with sprays of color in addition thereto. The sacred black dragon of China, reserved for the use of royalty in the Celestial Kingdom has become the property of the barbarians, and is copied upon dinner sets of gold and shaded rose.

The latest shape for coffee is square—the latest decoration wild flowers, apparently growing up from the base of the cup all around it. Tea cups, for 5 o'clock tea, vie with afterdinner coffees in beauty, and come in the

costliest porcelains.

or salad bowl gives color at small expense, way as the china. There are knives with walrus or with Longway faience handles, are yet few and scattered, but they include | salad forks and spoon with gold-lined bowls, women of illustrious names, of talent and | with cut glass handles, and silver forks and spoons almost too heavy for comfort. For little dinners, where the hest carves, there are carving sets which are works of art.

Snowy damask is the correct table-linen poses to give, and its officers have planned a | cloth and napkins to match, with the gloss of satin on its shiny surface. The long-established, favorite old designs of snowdrop, fern, queen's household, etc., hold their own in this, and are reproduced in less expensive fabrics. There are also some charming novelties in globes and blocks scattered over the surface' with wide bands for border, either hold a convention at New Orlens at a date | with or without sprays, scrolls, or the Greek when the attendance upon the exhibit is at | pattern superimposed upon the band. The flood tide; the latter part of Febeuary is the | sun-flower design, with seed sprinkled between the blossoms, another novel device, and yet another has Arabic characters wrought on its snowy expanse. Lunch cloths are white, with colored borders, buil, blue or red, and napkins come to match. Fine table linen is embroidered with a long, narrow initial, or else with monogram of the lady interested in successful prosecution of this of the house, the preference of the moment being for the former. Doyleys are of linen, to send special contributions for this pur- fringed on the edges and prettily embroidpose to Msss Susan B Anthony, or to merely | ered in outline stitch with some quaint or send the annual fee of \$1.00 to Mrs. Jane artistic design, or else they match napkins H. Spfford, Treasurer of the N. W. S. A. and table cloth.

FASHION AS IT PLIES.

Winter Underwear-A New Material-A Poem in Gray-Economical Fashlons-New Notions.

In the matter of winter clothing women dress much more sensibly than they did Commerce and manufactures are to be in thirty years ago. Then women supplemented their thin muslin underwear of the summer with clumsy, heavy quilted skirts and thick dresses for protection against cold. Gradually, light yet warm flannel skirts and home-made vests and drawers of canton flannel or of all wool came into fashion through the persistent recomendation of the doctors and the strong-minded. The modern, warm, soft, well made, whole woven under garments are a vast improvement and weeks with what the doctors called eczema, beginning on the head and gradually spreading over his whole body. He was treated for five years or more by various physicians without relief, and the little boy's health was completely broken down. About a year ago I was induced to use on him Swift's Specific, and two bottles cured him sound and well, and there has been no sign of a helps to a convergence of antagonistic | through the persistent recomendation of the conducive to health and comfort. The separate vest and drawers have to a certain ex-Miss Corson says: "In broiling all meats | tent given place to the combination or union remember that the surface should not be suits which though rather expensive to bscut or broken any more than is absolutely | gin with are very satisfactory in wear. A

manufacture since they were first

pected to rival silk in beauty as it is superier in healthful influence. A NEW WOOL MATERIAL

extract and waste those precious juices | with a cotton back, possessing excellent spec'fic qualities has been put on the market this winter. It has been recommended by leading members of the medical profession in Europe, and physicians are introducing it in this country through Jaros' hygenic underwear company of Chicago. The gar ments made of this material are all after measure and neat fitting, and are furnished handful of salt into it to clear it. Broil the | in all sizes for ladies, gentlemen, and children. It is important that the body be fully protected from cold and sudden dampness and chills, especially in this capricious climate, and every advance made in the methand salt, and if you desire it, serve with ods of underwear manufacture is to be hailed as an assistance in the promotion of bealth and longevity. THE LITTLE BUSSIAN JACKET

is much used for dinner tollets, where elaborate evening dress is out of place. A costume with a jacket of this description is made of the fashionable velveteen and of the same color, delicate elephant gray. The toilet is an un- | number of other cases less malignant have come usually lovely one, and can be used as a day reception dress also. The skirt is of gray faille, edged with a pinked-out flounce, may have a certain amount of nutritive | and is entirely covered with gray lace frilled into the waist and gracefully draped. A plaid velveteen panel falls from the waist The mere condiment is a stimulating drug on each side and is drawn together like a curtain, half way down the skirt, with a passementerie band. The back drapery is of velveteen; it is long, and is much puffed and looped. The Russian jacket is also of velveteen, just reaching the waist at the sides, and forming three long plaits at the back. In front is a blouse plastron of lace The collar is of velveteen, but the tight elbow sleeves have a faille reverse, and a long jabot of gray lace. The whole toilet is in the same delicate shade; the long Suede gloves, the silk stockings, and strapped kid shoes are all of the elephant gray-

An economical fashion has recently come from France of having movable waistcoats and cuffs to brighten tailor-made dresses, ard give variety to the costume, For instance, a dress of navy blue cloth is shown with abree sets of vests and cuffs. One is of navy blue velvet closely covered with slant ing rows of silver braid; another is of white cloth edged with gold cord, and the last is

of plain coquelicot red yelvet. Petticoats in all shades of yellow, from straw to orange, are worn under black lace skirts, which continue to be as popular as ever. Ladies with chantilly lace flounces and "points" stowed away have only to bring them forth and drape them over a silk or eatin of this favorite yellow hue to have one of the most becoming evening

Crepe lisse, though, is expensive, because so often requiring renewal, so that real lace, in spite of the first cost, is much more eco nomical in the long run. It is a good plan to buy cheap tarletane ruches, and baste "Beware of the drains that poison, the them inside the crepe lisse, low enough down not to show. Thus placed, they protect the crepe lisse from crushing as well as from becoming soiled by contact with the skin. Osmore than a third of our time. Doctors talk | trich feathers also may be counted as an investment, since they are always in feshion, and when on hand reduce the cost of a new bonnet considerably. So, too, with nandsome cat jet or fine pearl buttons; costing exygen, and loaded with carbonic acid and | more perhaps, at first, they practically last diseasing emanations, while in the smallest forever, and may be used again and again, one the air may be kept pure by effective | while passamenterie and silk buttons seldom wear as long as the dress for which they were originally bought.

NEW NOTIONS. Short velvet and broche mantles in dolman style will be worn in early spring. It is said that Maltess cats are to supplant pug dogs as objects of solicitude to the women who are oblivious to the existence of

In France the down of geese, hens and ucks is manufactured into cloth which can be dyed any color, and is waterproof, warm and light. The newest fans are made of gauze, per-

children.

feetly transparent, with hand painted designs upon them. The sticks are of pearl. very elaborately carved. Initial lettering is rapidly gaining in pop-

ularity, and stationers are besieged with orders for novelty monograms and single letters. Fancy colors are sold to misses, but the demand is for a single stamp which only outlines the letter.

Quite the newest buttons for dresses have a hook at the back, and loops or eyes are provided to fasten them with. They are manufactured in dark metals, old silver, bronze, gilt, etc., and in such fanciful designs as a bird, a flower, a dragon, etc.

Garnets are coming into fayor. The hid den color in garnets render them of all orns ments the most becoming to pale brunetter. This color is now brought out in a very ef-Fortunately for people who can not afford | fective way by the new cutting and setting such luxury, the artistic revival is manifest | which develop all their beauty. The forms in the cheapest wares, and even earthen too, have all been remodeled and made

size out on both sides and mounted clear without visible setting, are extremely beau-tiful, and can be readily taken apart and made to serve as bracelets.

There are scores of fancy devices and de signs in letter paper. Flocks of birds, domestic and wild, feathered creations of good and evil omen, scorpions, beetles, insects, reptiles, and fish, herds of small cattle, cats, tigers, canines, ferrets and sly little squirrels, and, indeed, almost every animal in zcology in some shape or form seems to be thrown on the market in company with fruits, flowers, garden vegetables, cherabs, angels, archangels, and a host of other creatures that belong to no man's land. Clover leaves, forget-me nots, heart's ease, bleeding hearts and sprigs of rosemary, myrtle, yew and weeping-willow, are allowed to ornament the tops of the paper designed and intended for sentimental youths.

With the new tight fitting wide pocketed out-of-door jacket access to the handkerchief is facilitated. Bright-bordered handkerchiefs, the color matching that of the dress are much favored for every-day use. All monchoirs of this kind, however, should be of the finest quality. As they are meant to catch the eye, good taste suggests that the linen be of the best. A superfine handker-chief is unmistakably the characteristic of a gentlewoman; and this season the narrow hemstitched patterns are chosen by those who formerly selected for a broad hem. For dressier use are French muslin mouchoirs with narrow hems adorned with a fine white embroidery, and edged with lace, not too wide. A small monogram worked in satin stitch is onother fancy sometimes added but lavish embroideries and large initials are deemed passe

My case is just here, ' said a citizen to a lawyer. "The plaintiff will swear that I hat him. I will swear that I did not, Now, what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "A hundred dollars easy!" was

A CHILD!

TALBOTTON, Ga., Sept. 12, 1884.—My little son, now seven years old, broke out when a babe three weeks with what the doctors called eczems, beginretun of the disease. F. O. HOLMES.

Potsoned by a Nurse. Some eight years ago I was inequiated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little child lingered along until it was about two years old, when its little life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I have suffered untold misery. I was cov-ered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. No lan-guage can express my feelings of woe during these long six years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but to no purpose. The Mercury and Potash seemed to add ruel to the awful flame which was devouring

me. About three months ago I was advised to try SSS much for medical treatment that we were too peor and happiness within your reach, but too poor to grasp it. I applied, however, to those who were able and willing to help me, and I have taken Swift's Specific, and am now sound and well once more. Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, and is the greatest blessing of the age. Mr.S. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

A Druggist for Twenty-five Years.

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 8, 1884.—I am an old pharmacist, and have had to do largely with blood discases for over twenty-five years. I have dealt in all kinds of blood purifiers, and do not hesitate to say that Swift's Specific is the best, and has given more general satisfaction than any other I have ever handled. Last year a young student came to my store emaciated and covered with sores. I recommended S. S. S. He took only three bottles, and the sores disappeared, his throat healed up and his skin cleared off. His flesh was smooth and fresh as that of a child, and he has gained ten pounds. I scarcely knew him when he re turned after an absence of several weeks. He claimed to be renewed in fiesh and spirits. A under my observation, and all with the best re-sults. Swift's Specific is an excellent tonic, and as an antidote for malaria has no superior. Many ladies are using it as a tonic for general debility, and find it the most satisfactory one ever used. I have been dealing in Swift's Specific for five years or more, and am satisfied that I do not place too high an estimate upon its merits.

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maladies are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gasette.

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